Gender Studies Mcq's CSS2020 Exams - Share to Aware

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GENDER STUDIES

OBJECTIVE PAPER

SET I

1. How many different sexual identities did Lorber (1994) classify?
2. **Answer: 10**
3. Which of the following is least likely to be directly affected by trends in globalization? **Answer: prostitution**
4. Cas Wouters's (2004) *Sex and Manners* is a study of changing gender relations and the in formalization of courtship codes. Where is his research data primarily drawn from? **Answer: manners books**
5. Which of the following does *not* constitute 'sex work'?
6. **Answer: belly dancing**
7. Which theoretical approach questions the very existence of identity categories, seeing these, rather, as products of specific discourses?
8. **Answer: queer theory**
9. R.W. Connell's theory of the gender hierarchy identifies many expressions of femininity and masculinity. Which one sits at the top of the hierarchy? **Answer: hegemonic masculinity**
10. Which feminist perspective has patriarchy as its fundamental concept in the explanation of gender inequality?
11. **Answer: radical feminism**
12. Which of the following is not one of the six structures of patriarchy identified by Sylvia Walby (1990)?
13. **Answer: political parties**
14. Which form of feminism is most closely associated with intersectionality? **Answer: Black feminism**
15. What is the central premise of strict social constructionist theories in gender studies? **Answer: both sex and gender are social constructions**
16. Ken Plummer has identified four types of homosexuality in modern Western culture. Which one refers to settings where men engage in same-sex activity only as a *substitute* for heterosexual behaviour?
17. **Answer: situated homosexuality**
18. The Stonewall Riots were a significant event in:
19. **Answer: the gay rights movement**
20. Sociologists use the term 'sex' to refer to:
21. **Answer: anatomical and physiological difference**
22. Which one of these is not one of the three 'crisis tendencies' in the gender order identified by Connell?
23. **Answer: crisis of masculinity**

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24. According to Parsons' functionalist approach, the sexual division of labour in the family should ensure that women occupy which role?
25. **Answer: expressive**
26. Which form of feminism draws on Marxist theory?
27. **Answer: socialist**
28. Which form of feminism is most committed to challenging the essentialist nature of the category 'woman'?
29. **Answer: postmodern**
30. The 'double standard' normally refers to the difference in social attitudes towards: **Answer: male and female sexual activity**
31. Transvestism requires a change of:
32. **Answer: clothes**
33. In which century was the term 'homosexual' coined to describe a distinct type of person? **Answer: 19th**
34. BWOA stands for _____.

Black Women Organized for Action

22-NBFO stands for _____.

National Black Feminist Organization

23-Thir Wave Feminism demanded _____.

Economic Participation

24-Third Wave Feminism emerged in _____.

1990s

25-CSW stands for _____.

Commission on the Status of Women

26-CSW was established in _____.

June 1946

27-CSW was established by _____.

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

28-UN First Conference on Women was held in _____.

Mexico City

29-United Nations First Conference On Women was held in the year _____.

1975

30-Mexico City Conference led to the establishment of the _____ and _____.

INSTRAW, UNIFEM

31-INSTRAW stands for _____.

International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women

32-UNIFEM stands for _____.

United Nations Development Fund for Women

33-CEDAW stands for _____.

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women

34-CEDAW was adopted by the General Assembly in _____

December 1979

35-CEDAW is commonly called as _____.

The Bill Of Rights For Women

36-The Bill Of Rights For Women now legally binds _____ countries.

165

37-The World Conference of 1985 of Nairobi is considered as _____.

The Birth Of Global Feminism

38-The Fourth World Conference on Women was held in _____ in _____.

Beijing, 1995

39-According to various surveys, under the capitalist system, women's current average earning ratio is _____ to _____ earning of men.

$ 0.77, $ 1

40-Modernization theory has evolved in _____ waves.

Three

41-The first wave appeared in the _____ and _____.

1950s, 1960s

42-The second wave of modernization theory appeared in _____ and _____.

1970s, 1980s

43-The second wave of modernization theory is a part of the _____ theory.

Critical

44-The third wave of modernization theory emerged in _____.

1990s

45-Modernization theory is largely based on the view that to develop means to become ___ by adopting _____ and _____.

Modern, Western values, Social institutions

46-The modern World-Systems Theory originated around _____.

1500

47-The World Systems Theory was developed by sociologist _____.

Immanuel Wallenstein

48-According to World System Theory, core countries are _____ countries.

Dominant capitalist

49-Peripheral countries, according to World System Theory are _____ rich countries.

Labour and raw materials

50-Peripheral countries are also commonly referred as _____ countries.

Third World

SET II

1- Some groups of people want to believe that women and men have _____ positions, men being superior.

Hierarchical

2-The other extreme group wants to believe that men and women are absolutely equal, and this equality is misinterpreted as_____.

Sameness

3-One should not forget that equal is not synonymous of _____.

Sameness

4-Sociologists consider 'sex' in terms of _____

Physical and physiological differences between males and females

5-Double burden means _____.

Workload of women (performing both domestic as well as paid work)

6-Gender studies refer to the _____ study of the phenomena of gender.

Academic

7-According to feminist a distinction between _____ and gender has been made.

Sex

8-Different traits associated with the masculinity and femininity of a person defines his/her _____.

Gender

9-Gender Studies also examine how the _____ is gendered.

World

10-Sex refers to the _____ and _____ characteristics that define men and women.

Biological, Physiological

11-_____ refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviour and activities that are considered appropriate for men and women.

Gender

12-Under sexual division, men and women are called _____ and _____.

Male, Female

13-Under gender division, men and women are called _____ and _____.

Masculine, Feminine

14-Sex is _____ while gender is _____.

Natural, Acquired

15-Survey means_____.

A list of questions aimed at extracting specific data from a particular group of people

16-The term status quo means_____.

The existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues

17-_____ is the generally accepted attribute of men and _____ is of women.

Assertive/Casual, Nurturing

18-According to feminists even today language is _____.

Sexist

19-Which expressions are sexist according to feminists?

Shake it off, be a man

20-Patriarchy literally means _____.

Rule of the father

21-In Gender Studies patriarchy means a social setup in which _____ dominates _____.

Men, Women

22-Patriarchy is the main concept of _____ Feminism.

Radical

23-The concept of patriarchy was used by the feminists in _____ century.

Early 20th

24-Feminism is the name for a _____ that says that women deserve to be treated as equal to men.

Movement

25-_____ is a set of attributes associated with boys and men.

Masculinity

26-_____ is a set of attributes associated with girls and women.

Femininity

27-People who exhibits combination of both masculine and feminine characteristics are considered _____.

Androgynous

28-Discrimination that a person faced because of his gender is called_____.

Gender discrimination

29-The term empowerment became popular _____.

In the mid of 1980's (especially in reference to women)

30-In gender studies empowerment means _____ of power that challenges patriarchal ideology.

The redistribution

31-Empoerment for women begins in the _____.

Household

32-Gender Mainstreaming is the public policy concept of assessing the different implications of different action policies for _____.

Men and women

33-The concept of gender mainstreaming was first proposed in _____.

1985

34- The concept of gender mainstreaming was given at _____ World Conference on Women.

Third

35-Gender analysis uncovers how _____ affect a development problem?

Gender relations

36-Gender analysis aims to achieve _____ rather than _____.

Equity, Equality

37-Women's Studies was an offshoot of _____ wave feminism.

Second

38-Gender Studies came into being after _____ wave feminism.

Third

39-_____ is older than _____.

Women's Studies, Gender Studies

40-Gender Studies include _____ plus other things.

Women's Studies

41-Gender Studies discuss _____ as equally as _____.

Men, Women

42-Women's Studies discuss _____ for most of the time.

Women only

43-Women's Studies is _____.

''An education strategy for change''

44-Women's Studies owe its existence to the _____.

Women's Liberation Movement

45-Gender Studies include _____, _____ and _____ studies.

Women's Studies, Men's Studies, LGBT

46- LGBT studies stand for _____ studies.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender

47-Bisexual means _____.

Having characteristics of both sexes

48-Transgender means _____.

A person whose identity and gender does not correspond with their birth sex

49-The first National Women's Studies Association conference was held in _____.

1979

50-In Pakistan, Gender Studies in universities is taught on the _____ pattern.

Europe and other countries

51-CEWS stand for _____.

Centre of Excellence for Gender Studies

52-Centre of Excellence for Gender Studies (CEWS) was established in _____.

1989

53-CEWS was established by the _____ of Government of Pakistan.

Ministry of Women Development

54-CEWS was established as a project in 1989 in _____ public universities.

Five

55-The first master degree program in Women's Studies in Pakistan began in ____ at the University of _____.

1991, Karachi

56-M.Phil and Ph.D. degree programmes in Women's Studies at the University of Karachi were started in _____.

2002

57-PAWS stand for _____.

Pakistan Association for Women's Studies

58-PAWS started working in _____.

March, 1991

59-In Islam the share of women in inheritance is _____.

Woman gets half of man share

60-During the reign of Second Pious caliph _____ was market supervisor.

61-The term ''constructionism'' was coined by _____ in _____.

Seymour Papert, 1980's

62-Social Constructionism uncovers the ways by which individuals construct their _____.

Perceived social reality

63-The phrase Queer Theory was coined by _____ in _____.

Teresa de Laurites, 1991

64-Disease that causes male infants to appear like female till puberty is called _____.

5 Alpha Reductase Deficiency

65-The theory that men and women should be treated equally also sometimes called as _____ or _____.

Core Feminism, Core Feminist Theory

66-A person who supports feminism is called as _____.

Feminist

67-APWA stands for _____.

All Pakistan Women's Association

68-APWA was started by _____.

Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan

69-APWA was established in _____.

1949

70-The purpose of APWA establishment was _____.

Furtherance of the moral, social and economic welfare of the women of Pakistan

71-WMA stands for _____.

Women's Action Forum

72-WMA was established in _____.

September 1981

73- The Anti-Sexual Harassment Bill was passed in _____.

2010

74-The Criminal Acid Act was passed in _____.

2011

75- Status of Women Bill was passed on _____.

2014

76-According to Liberal Feminism gender differences are not based in _____. Therefore their _____ superseded their procreative differentiation.

Biology, Common humanity

77-The goal of Liberal Feminism in US was the addition of _____ to the US Constitution.

Equal Rights Amendment

78-According to Marxist Feminism, women's oppression is due to _____.

Economic dependence

79-Marxist Feminism put women into the structure of _____.

Capitalism

80-According to Marxist Feminism, solution to women's oppression is the replace of the _____ with _____.

Capitalism system, Socialist system

81- According to _____ feminism oppression of women is due to many factors.

Socialist

82-According to Development Feminism _____.

Economic development

83- Development Feminism emphasis on _____.

Universal human rights

84-Gender Resistant Feminisms

Gender equality planning

85- According to Radical Feminism _____ is the root cause of oppression.

Sexuality

86-According to Psychoanalytical Feminism the continue process of gender discrimination is due to _____.

Psychological gendering of children

87-Separatists are those _____ who advocated separation of women from _____ either total or partial.

Feminists, Men

88-First Wave Feminism demanded _____.

Right of vote for women

89-NAWSA stands for _____.

National American Women's Suffrage Association

90-Seocnd Wave Feminism demanded _____.

Social and Cultural Values

91-Second Wave Feminism emerged in _____.

1960s to 1970s

92-In USA Black feminists raised their concerns through organizations such as _____ and _____.

BWOA, NBFO

93. Who was the first feminist on record to challenge Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory?

Karen Horney

94. _____ sees the identity of females as being defined by their similarity to their mothers and the identity of males as being defined by breaking away and separating from their mothers.

Nancy Chodorow

95. What is the common focus of most feminist therapies today?

Creating a more gentle, loving, woman-centered world

96. The basic belief of feminism is that

Women and men are inherently equal and thus are entitled to equitable treatment.

97. Sally stressed the importance of women getting and maintaining their own reproductive rights and control over their bodies. She said that women need to be assertive, and they must be aware of the patriarchal influences on their personalities and behaviors. She campaigned vigorously for women's political and social autonomy. Sally embodied which type of early feminism?

Radical

98. Which of the following is true about feminist issues today?

Gender-based violence and abuse attitudes toward women are rampant worldwide.

99. Dr. Armstad, a feminist therapist, is most likely to believe that the quality of her clients' mental health is influenced by all of the following except

Unconscious conflicts.

100. Tiffany has internalized her culture's gender roles and ideas of what it is to be feminine. Unfortunately, she finds it difficult to live up to these beliefs about how she should act, feel, and think. From a feminist perspective, Tiffany is experiencing

Internal strain.

101. Eleanor believes that people choose behaviors that are personally meaningful and effective regardless of what gender role society assigns them. Eleanor supports the concept of

Egalitarianism.

102. The yardstick by which others are compared to determine good mental health and normality is typically

The dominant group.

103. _____ is a negative attitude toward people based on their group membership, while _____ refers to treating certain people differently because they belong to a particular group.

Prejudice; bias

104. From a feminist perspective, ideal mental health

Suggests that women are able to accept the roles defined for them by their culture.

105. Which of the following is not a major assumption of feminist therapy?

Feminist therapists encourage women to adjust to socially sanctioned behaviors.

106. Which of the following is not characteristic of research methods typically valued by feminism?

Quantitative

107. Which of the following forms of therapy could be considered the model of therapy for all oppressed groups?

Psychoanalysis

SET III

1. The main goal of feminism is to:

Change the patriarchal nature of society

2. Radical feminists advocate revolution because:

Institutions such as the state perpetuate male dominance and the subjugation of women.

3. The focus of Rachel Carson's Silent Spring is:

The negative effect of synthetic pesticides and toxic chemicals on the environment.

4. An ecocentric philosophy requires:

Shifting from a focus on nature to a focus on human-well being.

5. One of the problems of imposing global sustainable development policies is:

It could deprive persons in the poorer countries of the opportunity to try to catch up to the standard of living in richer countries.

6. One of the tenets advocated by the Deep Ecology movement is:

Substantial decrease in the human population.

7. Feminists argue that women's values are based primarily on:

Prescribed social roles.

8. Liberal feminism really began with:

First wave feminism

9. Compared to environmental views which advocate fundamental changes, reform environmentalism takes a view that is:

More moderate and focused on scientific advancement.

10. The Kyoto Protocols requires:

Wealthy, industrialized countries to reduce their green house gas emissions.

11. Gender equality is an issue that is relevant to:

All societies, women and men alike

12. Which Millennium Development Goal (MDG) focuses on gender?

MDG 3

13. Why are girls more likely than boys to miss out on secondary education in the developing world?

Because of high school fees, only boys go to school, many adolescent girls are expected to help out at, child marriage restricts girls' mobility and freedom

14. What is the proportion of girls in the developing world who get married before the age of 18?

36%

15. What fraction of the world's working hours are worked by women and girls?

2/3

16. Since 1901, the Nobel Prizes have been awarded to 768 individuals and 19 organizations. How many women have received this Prize?

33

17. Looking at the issue of violence against women from a gender perspective recognizes that-

Violence against women is a manifestation of prevailing unequal power relations between women and men

18. In 2000, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 1325, a historical Resolution that calls for-

The full and equal participation of women in all peace and security initiatives

19. Out of 16 UN peacekeeping operations, how many have fulltime gender advisers?

7

20. Gender equality supports:

Poverty eradication, Education for All goals, Reduction of HIV infections, Increase in family income

21. In Margaret Mead's work in New Guinea, she found that masculinity and femininity were _____ determined.

Culturally

22. According to sociologists, gender behaviour is _____.

Learned

23. Studies of sexuality around the world reveal a fair amount of sexual _____.

Diversity

24. Research has shown that homosexuals

Maintain a gender identity consistent with their biological sex.

25. Kinsey's research on homosexuality found that ____% of men said that they had achieved orgasm with a person of their own sex after puberty.

37

26. In recent studies of women in Western cultures approximately ____% admitted to being homosexual.

3-5

27. Native Americans refer to those who act out cross-gender roles as having.

Two spirits

28. Heterosexist societies tend to

Use heterosexuality as the norm.

29. The defining characteristic of transsexuals is that they-

Psychologically believe that they are members of the opposite sex.

30. The gay rights movement is patterned after the _____.

Women's rights movement

31. The first court ruling in Canada favouring same-sex marriages occurred in what year?

2002

32. Macro-level perspectives in sociology emphasize how sexuality is located and arranged in

Large-scale social institutions.

33. Canadian statistics reveal that in 64% of all reported sexual assault cases the victims are _____.

Children

34. According to Conflict theory, the key concept in understanding sexual stratification is _____.

Power

35. Pornography has been found to be most dangerous for

Men who cannot distinguish between aggression and sexual arousal.

36. Childhood prostitution is most commonly found in _____.

Developing countries

37. The world-wide increase in childhood prostitution has been attributed to _____.

The AIDS scare

38. The fact that feminism today is so divided is attributable to the fact that

Women are too busy with their careers and families to concern themselves with such issues.

women have widely diverse issues.

39. Liberal feminism is also known as _____ feminism.

Egalitarian

40. The domestic roles of women, i.e., housekeeper, tend to be _____ in our society.

Under-valued

41. Colour-coded and gender-typed clothing of infants and children are-

Universal.

42. Studies show that gender inequality in schools is-

Very much in evidence.

43. Gendered messages are most likely to be found-

In the media.

44. Prime-time television shows tend to revolve around

MEN.

45. The most stereotyped of all media in its gender portrayals is _____

MUSIC

46-Pakistan ranks _____ out of _____ countries in the Gender Empowerment Measure of 2011.

82, 93

47-According to 2011 Gender Inequality Index Pakistan stands _____ out of _____ countries.

115, 140

48-According to an estimated value _____ women become a victim of rape in her lifetime.

One out of every five

49-About _____ of the estimated 500,000 to 2 million annually trafficked people includes women.

80%

50-According to United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), annually _____ women become victims of honour killing worldwide.

5000

SET-IV

1-Countries that are midway between the core and periphery are called _____.

Semi-peripheral countries

2-Semi-peripheries countries come into existence both from _____ and _____.

Developing peripheries, Declining cores

3-Historical examples of Semi-peripheries are _____ and _____.

Spain, Portugal

4-Dependency theory explains how a _____ and _____ nations interact.

Developing, Developed

5-Dependency theory was formulated in _____ in a direct challenge to _____ economic policies of the post-War era.

1950s, Free Market

6-Strain Theory discusses _____ due to the forceful prevention of people from their _____ goals.

Deviance, Culturally approved

7-People who accept the goals and institutionalized means, set by their society for them are called _____.

Conformists

8- _____ are those who _____ goals set by the society but _____ the usual ways of achieving them.

Innovators, Accept, Reject

9-Ritualists _____ cultural goals but still _____ the institutionalized means of achieving them.

Rejects, Accepts

10-Retreatists _____ cultural goals as well as the _____ means of achieving them.

Reject, Institutionalized

11-Rebels not only reject culturally approved goals and the means of achieving them but they _____ them with _____.

Replace, Their Own Goals

12-WID stands for _____.

Women In Development

13-The term Women In Development was first coined in _____ by a _____ network of female development professionals.

The early of 1970s, Washington-based

14-WID is associated with the wide range of _____ concerning _____ in the _____ domain.

Activities, Women, Development

15-According to WID, modernization instead of _____ appeared to be contributing to the _____ of their position.

Improving women's status and rights, Deterioration

16-One of the important demand of the Feminist under WID in United States was _____ opportunities for women.

Equal Employment

17-WID advocates were also highlighting women's role in _____. For this purpose they were presenting _____ economist, _____ work, who had highlighted women's role in the _____ economy.

Economic development, Danish, Ester Boserup, Sub-Saharan agricultural

18-WAD stands for _____.

Women And Development

19-WAD focuses mainly on _____ and _____.

Patriarchy, Capitalism

20-GAD stands for _____.

Gender And Development

21-GAD focuses on _____ basis of differences between men and women.

Socially constructed

22-SAPs stands for _____.

Structural Adjustment Programmes

23-World Bank for the first time gave Pakistan assistance of $ 25 million in _____.

1971

24-CEDAW stands for _____.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

25-The word ‘‘Suffragette’’ was first used in an article in a British newspaper in _____.

1906

26-The very initial purpose of the women’s suffrage movement was the gaining of the _____.

Right of vote

27-ICW stands for _____.

International Council of Women

28-ICW was formed in _____ by _____.

1888, International women’s rights organization

29-IWSA stands for _____.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance

30-IWSA was formed by _____ and _____ in _____.

Millicent Fawcett, Carrie Chapman Catt, 1904

31-The first country which grant national level voting right to women was the self-governing British colony of _____ which passed the Electoral Bill in _____.

New Zealand, September 1893

32-The British colony of South Australia granted full suffrage in _____ giving women the right to vote and to stand for parliament.

1894

33-Britain’s Parliament passed the Eligibility of Women Act in _____ which allowed women to be elected to Parliament.

November 1918

34-Ten years later (in 1928), the Representation of the People Act granted women the right to _____ in Britain.

Vote

35-Spain granted women the right to vote in _____.

1931

36-France granted women the right to vote in _____.

1944

37-Belgium, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia granted women the right to vote in _____.

1946

38-The suffrage movement in United States gained prominence after the _____ in _____.

Seneca Falls Convention, 1848

39-Woman's National Loyal League was formed in _____ by _____ and _____.

1863, Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton

40-NWSA stands for _____.

National Woman Suffrage Association

41-AWSA stands _____.

American Woman Suffrage Association

42-NAWSA stands for _____.

National American Women Suffrage Association

43- NAWSA was formed in _____ by merging _____ and _____.

1890, NWSA, AWSA

44-Congressional Union was formed in_____ by _____ and _____.

1914, Alice Paul, Lucy Burns

45-In 1916 the Congressional Union was renamed as _____.

National Woman's Party (NWP)

46-The widely reserved minimum percentage of women representation in any parliament is _____.

30%

47-As of 1st May 2015 report, the percentage of female parliamentarians around the world stood at _____.

22.1%

48-_____ has the highest number of women parliamentarians worldwide.

Rwanda

49-In Rwanda, women have _____ seats in lower house.

63.8%

50-Gender is a term refers to _____ distinction between males and females.

Social and cultural

51-Today we have _____ women parliamentarians in the 12th legislature of Pakistan which make _____ of the total representation in National parliament.

Seventy four, 21.64%

52-GBV stands for _____.

Gender Based Violence

53-VAW stands for _____.

Violence Against Women

54-CEDAW stands for _____.

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women

55-CEDAW was adopted by the UN in _____.

1979

56-DEVAW stands for _____.

UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women

57-DEVAW was adopted by the UN in _____.

1993

58-The Psychopathology Theory put stress on the _____ of men who abuses their wives.

Mental Illness

59-According to Learned Behaviour Theory the violence conducted by men and beard by the women depend upon _____.

Their learning in the family

60-According to Loss of Control theory gendered societal expectation prevented men from expressing anger and frustration which at some stage result in the _____.

Loss of control

61-According to Learned Helplessness theory, women stay in abusive relationships because constant abuse strips them of the _____ to leave.

Will

62-According to Cycle Of Violence Theory men did not express their frustration and anger because they had been taught _____.

Not to show their feelings

63-According to Family/Relationship Conflict Model woman's behaviour contributes to the _____ in the family.

Build-up tension

64-According to Power And Control Wheel Theory the purpose of violence is to exert _____ and _____ over woman.

Power, Control

65-DAIP stands for _____.

Domestic Abuse Intervention Project

Prepared by: Nasir Khan